The Bombay Gazette

10,426—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
— MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th Aug.
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class..	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,250
Second Class..	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GANGES	4100	750	W. B. Andrews ..	11th Aug.
DECCAN	3429	600	J. B. Chapman	25th ,,
KASHGAR	3621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	22nd ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..K 500	Including	I Class ..K 520	Including
II do..... 300	wines.	II do..... 350	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route, K	95	Brighton Route K	80
,,	II do.	do.	70	do.	58
,, Naples,	I do.	do.	115	do.	130
,,	II do.	do.	100	do.	90

Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

NOTICES.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.—WATERPROOF CORK MATTRESSES.—Rs. 18.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

CAPTAIN HAYES' HORSEMAN'S KNIFE.—"Unquestionably the most perfect Horseman's Knife ever turned out."—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*—Rs. 15.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

ETCHING MATERIALS, with Press, complete in box.—Rs. 110.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

MACKINNON STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.—Rs. 12, Rs. 13, Rs. 14, Rs. 15.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

STYLOGRAPHIC PENS by Bradbury and Wilkinson.—Rs. 9 and Rs. 10.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

CLIMAX DATER, with Patent rubber-faced types.—Rs. 10.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

RUBBER TYPES, METAL BODIED, set in box with type holder, pad and ink, complete.—Rs. 7-8.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co. Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

COFFEE AND CINCHONA ESTATE TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

CUSROO ESTATE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

EXTENT about 100 acres, of which 65 acres Coffee in full bearing. 42,000 Cinchona trees more than half over 6 years old and ready for immediate cropping. The estate is situated in the Yellamulla Deshom of the Nemballakada Amshom, S. E. Wynaad, in the immediate vicinity of the Yellamulla Post & Shola and Ouchterlony Valley Estates, undoubtedly the best district in Southern India. There is an excellent pucka Bungalow, and the entire property, from its situation, manageable size, and other advantages, offers an unusually favourable opportunity for investment. Apply to

ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material :—

1. Lawn-tennis Bats (curved or straight) Rs. 2-8 each.
2. Racquet do. ,, 3-0 each.
3. Badminton do. (gent.'s or ladies') ,, 1-0 each.
4. Lawn-tennis and Badminton nets, Rs. 5 and Rs. respectively.
5. Shuttle cocks, Rs. 3 and 4 per dozen.
6. Riding and Walking Canes, silver-mounted, Re. 1-8 each.

Fancy bats with Monograms, made to order. Also just received per s. s. Dona Jefferies' best Lawn-tennis and Racquet gear. Prices on application. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

TO BE LET.

A LARGE commodious BUNGALOW situated at Harkness-road, Malabar Hill, either furnished or unfurnished.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
JUST LANDED PER ss S. DRYBURGH ABBEY,

AN elegant circular-fronted light, roomy Brougham built at the Royal Carriage Gallery in London.

An elegant square-fronted light, roomy Brougham.

An elegant second-hand miniature Brougham built by King.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED,
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of Experimental Machinery.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces,
PERPETUOUS ROCKER ENGINE.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 13th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 5th August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

ARTISTS' COLOURS
AND
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured by
WINSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

UNSWEETENED GIN,
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash.....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &C., BY APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 82 of 1882.

JIVANJEE JAFFERJEE of Bombay, Borah, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at house No.—, Baba Dhaboo-street, and TYEBALLY JAFFERJEE of Bombay, Borah, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Fullgully, both inhabitants of the ages of seventeen and eleven years respectively, by their next friend CURRIMJEE DOSSAJEE of Bombay, Borah, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at house No.—, Baba Dhaboo-street, aforesaid ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, and MOOLAJEE SAHEB HOSANBHAI BIN SYEDNA ABDOOL CADUR NAJMOODIN of Surat, Borah, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Surat aforesaid..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of JAFFERJEE TYEBJEE, late of Bombay, Borah inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1882.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

THE following will be found invaluable to those proceeding with the Expedition. They afford most grateful protection against the glare, dust and insects :—

	Rs.	a.
SMOKE-COLOURED GLASS GOGGLES with Gauze Sides and Elastic Cords ...	2	0
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED Spoon-shape GLASSES, in Blue Steel Frames...	4	0
BLUE or NEUTRAL TINT Spoon-shape GLASSES of cheaper make	2	8
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED Horse-shoe GLASSES, with sides, in Blue Steel Frames	5	0
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED RAILWAY GLASSES, with Gauze Sides, in Blue Steel Frames	6	8
PINCE-NEZ and SPECTACLES for long, short or stigmatic sight, with Smoke-coloured or Faint Blue Lenses, in Nickel-plated frames	5	0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, annas 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY TILE Co., Limited.

THE SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on the 12th instant.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ABEL'S
PETROLEUM TESTING APPARATUS
AS described in the Petroleum Act of 1881. Complete in case.

Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.
KEMP'S DRY CADIZ,
Per dozen
Quarts, Rs. 24, Pints, Rs. 13,

IS strongly recommended for Invalids as a pure, unadulterated, wholesome, and delicate Wine.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

"Boon to Sportsmen."
"Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."
"Most satisfactory."
"Economical."
"Unparalleled."
"Admirable."

Such are the terms in which its virtues are expressed. Testimonials may be seen.

Per tin, As. 12, Re. 1-6, and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on the 19th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the following purposes, viz :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1882.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Messrs. D. E. Gostling and H. W. Payne in place of Messrs. H. A. Hormusjee and J. W. Scott respectively; the former having resigned his seat and the latter being absent for a considerable time in England, through illness, the Board having no intimation of his returning to Bombay.
4th.—To elect Directors for the ensing year who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To elect Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
6th.—The Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th instant to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1882.

CHEAP.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
ROTHERHAM'S
GOLD HUNTING SELF-WINDING, FOR LADIES.

ROTHERHAM'S
GOLD SELF-WINDING, FOR GENTLEMEN.
ROTHERHAM'S
SILVER PLATE WITH KEY, FOR GENTLEMEN.
ROTHERHAM'S
SILVER PLATE WITH KEY, FOR GENTLEMEN.

THESE WATCHES are similar to those of Dent's, McCabe's and Jones's. Each Watch with certificate, guarantee, spare glass, mainspring, hands and gold key.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

GENT'S POCKET
HANDKERCHIEFS.
READY HEMMED, AND WASHED FOR USE.

		Rs.	as.
Fine white Cambric...	per doz.	5	0
Pure Irish Cambric	,,	10	0
Superfine, Hairline or Tape Borders	,,	13	8
Extra Superfine, very soft	,,	15	0
Fine Lawn Fancy Coloured Borders	,,	6	0
Superfine Irish Cambric, with Spots, Sprigs, and Fancy Printed Borders, the latest designs ...	,,	10 / 12 / 16	0 / 0 / 0
Superfine Hem Stitched Irish Cambric, the latest designs in Fancy Printed Borders, very choice Goods...	,,	21 / 24 / 28	0 / 0 / 0
Small Irish Cambric, suitable for Ladies' use, with neat Fancy Coloured Borders, various designs	,,	6 / 10	12 / 0

CASH DISCOUNT—2 annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & COMPANY,
13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MORENAS & CO.

BRANDY,

BRANDY,

BRANDY.

		Per bott. Rs. as.	Per doz. Rs. as.
* Exchaw's No. 1	BRANDY	3 2	36 0
* Hennessy's ,,	BRANDY	3 2	36 0
* Do. ,,	BRANDY	1 8	20 0
Cutler's ***	BRANDY	2 12	32 0
Do. **	BRANDY	2 8	29 0
Do. *	BRANDY	2 4	26 0
† Treacher's Heart Lebel ***	BRANDY	2 12	33 0
Do. do. **	BRANDY	2 8	30 0
Do. do. *	BRANDY	2 4	26 0
(Morenas' own) J. Hennessy's ***	BRANDY	2 10	30 0
Do. do. **	BRANDY	2 4	27 0
Do. do. *	BRANDY	2 0	23 0
Do. do. (flask)	BRANDY	1 2	13 0
Do. do. half flask	BRANDY	0 10	7 0
Pinnet Castillon's	BRANDY	2 0	23 0
Do. (flak.)	BRANDY	1 2	13 0
Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s	BRANDY	2 0	23 0
Do. do. flask	BRANDY	1 2	13 0
J. Denis Henry Mounic's	BRANDY	2 6	28 0
Beehive	BRANDY	2 4	26 0
J. & F. Martell's	BRANDY	2 4	26 0
George Alfred's	BRANDY	1 8	18 0
† Cherry Brandy (pts.)	BRANDY	1 4	15 0

* These can be had retail at Ans. 8 per glass.
† These can be had retail at Ans. 6 per glass.
N. B.—In this establishment no other Brands but those marked with estarics are opened for retail sales.

MORENAS & CO,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadow-street.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula, new edition, 1882	3	12
Hayes' Riding on the Flats and Cross Country, new edition, 1882	6	12
Asia, with Ethnological Appendix; by A. H. Keane, edited by Sir R. Temple ...	13	4
Holmes' Principle and Practice of Surgery, new edition, 1882	18	12
Cavalry Life, or Sketches and Stories in Barracks and Out, by J. S. Winter ...	2	4
Vice Versa, or a Lesson to Fathers; by F. Anstey	3	12
His Little Mother, and other tales; by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman" ...	3	12
Adela Cathart, a novel; by G. Macdonald ...	3	12
Royal Navy List, corrected to 1st July, 1882 ...	2	0
Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare; by J. O. Halwell Phillips	4	12
Lethbridge's High Education in India ...	3	4
Spencer's Study of Sociology, new edition, 1882	3	4
By Fell and Fjord; by E. J. Oswald ...	4	12
Ramsay's Rough Recollections of Military Service and Society, 2 vols....	13	4
Iago's Inorganic Chemistry	1	4
Marvin's Russian Advance towards India ...	10	0
Williams' (Monier) Indian Wisdom	5	0
Twenty-one Days in India; by Sir Alli Baba, new edition, illustrated	6	12
Norriss Physiology and Pathology of the Blood	13	4
Buzzard's On the Diseases of the Nervous System	9	8
The Bride's Pass, a novel; by Sarah Tytler ...	2	4
Otter's Winters Abroad	4	12
Owen's Experimental Phisiology	3	4
Field's Diseases of the Year, new edition, 1882	8	0
Temple's (Sir R.) India in 1880	10	0
Do. do. Men and Events of my Time in India	10	0
Edis' Diseases of Women	8	0
Decoration, vol. January to June, 1882	4	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

Cash. per dozen Quarts. Rs. as.		MPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.		Cash. per dozen Pints. Rs. as.
42 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Johannisberg ...	23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.			
33 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Liebfraumilch ...	17 8
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.			
27 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Nierstein ...	14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.			
23 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Hochheimer ...	12 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.			
23 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Steinwein ...	... ...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.			
20 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Geisenheim ...	11 0
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.			
17 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Laubenheim ...	9 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

"REDUCED PRICES."

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES OF

AMERICAN ORGUINETTE.

(STYLE H. WITH ATTACHMET.)

"The Most Remarkable Mechanical Musical Instrument of the Age."—*New York Journal.*

DOES NOT REQUIRE TUNING. EXCELLENT IN TONE.

Admirably adapted for singing parties, dancing parties, and educational purposes.

Newest Model. Perfectly simple in Principle. Durable in every part. Strong in Construction.

WITH ONE ROLL OF MUSIC, PRICE Rs. 50.
PACKING FREE.

A Larger Instrument than the above in stock, price Rs. 250, complete.

THE ABOVE CAN BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
TRICHINOPOLIES.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME.....	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGULS.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1.....	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2.....	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3.....	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES.....	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS.....	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

The above Brands are all *Specialities* of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, manufactured of carefully selected New Season's Tobacco, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are :—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	... ,, 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	... ,, 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish	... ,, 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row. POONA, 1, East Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.
HOLIDAY NUMBER OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
with a large Picture for Framing.
Price Re. 1; per post Re. 1-4.

COOPER & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency invites SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of—

TEA, under Schedule No. 29 at Bombay } For seven
SUGAR, under Schedules Nos. 30 and 31 } months, from
at Bombay and Deolalee ..... } 1st September
TEA and SUGAR, under Schedules Nos. } 1882 to 31st
35 and 49, general contract ..... } March 1883.

Tenders will be received up to 1 p. m. of the 9th August 1882 only, when they will be opened in this office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by, to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt.

T. TEED, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 2nd Aug. 1882.

OFFICIAL MAP

OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES (Genuine).—Hand, Rs. 35; Treadle, Rs. 70; Hand and Treadle, Rs. 75, complete in cases with parts, &c. Covers, Rs. 8 extra. NOTE ADDRESS.—H. A. GEYER and Co., 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

NO SEWING-MACHINE has ever equalled the high excellency of Singer's Sewing-machines. Beware of imitation machines sold under various names by other shopkeepers. All information and illustrated catalogues post free. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NO SEWING-MACHINE has yet obtained the only Grand Prize except WHEELER and WILSON'S. Attention is requested of all tailoring and dress-making departments to the No. 4, 5 and 8 Sewing-machines adapted for especial classes of work.

TO REGIMENTS GOING TO EGYPT.—WANTED, a good BILLIARD TABLE.—Apply United Service Club, BABU, Simla.

TO BE LET, furnished at Bandora, till the end of December, with the probability of a further tenancy, the HOUSE lately vacated by C. S. Lyon, Esquire. For further particulars apply to A. W. LYON, Esquire, Messrs. Lyon & Co., Bombay.

SMOKER'S DELIGHT.—A splendidly seasoned consignment of Dindigul Havannahs just unpacked in prime condition, Rs. 2 per 100. Howard & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

COMPOUNDER.—Wanted, an experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Limited, Fort Establishment.

WANTED, a SALESMAN who has had experience of Indent business.—Apply to EWART LATHAM and Co.

LOST, white Maltese TERRIER, lame of a hind leg. Reward on returning to Engineer's Department, Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle.

JUST unpacked, FRESH, DESSERT and FANCY BISCUITS.—BARTON & Co., GENERAL AND WINE MERCHANTS, CHURCH GATE-STREET.

FOR SALE, Field Service Kit specially manufactured by Thomas White, of Aldershot. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co., 4, Church-lane, Bombay.

NOOR MAHOMED, 34, Meadow-street, opposite Nansee Khyraz & Co. Undress Volunteer Uniform, Shoulder Card included, Rs. 5-8 per suit.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, driving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS, with padlock and key, leather strap and inner wicker basket, 2 sizes, Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 each. J. NEUBERG.

P. DESOUZA, UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, and ENGRAVER, Churney Boyd-road near Girgaum Portuguese Chapel.—TERMS MODERATE.

A NEW consignment of Japanese and Chinese curiosities of best and unrivalled workmanship. At Messrs. GLENROY & Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

SIGNOR CARLO DACOSTA from Tuscany (Italy) is prepared to give LESSONS in Italian and French. Terms moderate. 16, Marine-street, Fort.

A SURGEON, I.M.D., Madras (April 1881), wishes to EXCHANGE with one in Bombay Presidency. Apply stating full particulars to "F. M. R.," care of this office.

FOR SALE, best RATTAN MATTING, CHAIRS, TIFFIN BASKETS, TUMBLER COOLERS, and COVERS. Apply to WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.—JEYAICH MIXTURE, Re. 1-2 per lb. Sole Agent, J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart-row.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED CO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.

In the absence of fresh political advices there has nothing to-day to disturb the stagnation into which things have settled down here. The Government are said to have taken up two steamers, and it is reported still want more, so we shall have to wait some time before export business is practicable again to any extent, even if other things were favourable.

Private telegrams are now coming through in very fair time, but Reuter's for some reason are always a day late. This morning brought us Thursday's despatches and yesterday's did not come in till after business hours.

On Thursday Consols declined ⅛ to 99⅞, at which they were still quoted yesterday. French Rentes, however, remain unchanged. Rupee Paper in the two days has given way ⅜, Fours being now quoted at 83⅛ and Fours-and-a-half at 89½. Money continues to get firmer, the rate in the open market being now 2⅜ on 3 months and 2½ per cent. on 4 months' bills.

In the Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut-oil remain unchanged, Wheat is quiet but steady, No. 2 Club in London being quoted 6d. per quarter higher. Linseed and Rapeseed are practically unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market shows a somewhat firmer tone again, the sales on Thurday being 12,000 and yesterday 10,000 bales, the proportion of Surats on both days being 1,000 bales. Spot prices remain without change, but Americans for future delivery are quoted 1-32d. higher. In New York ready Cotton has risen from 12 13-16 to 13 1-16 cents in the two days, but November shipment has only advanced 3 points to 11·72.

We subjoin our usual figures showing the comparative statistical position of the staple. The total visible supply, it will be observed, has decreased by 130,000 bales during the week, and now stands 330,000 bales under last year, whilst the Liverpool stock has gone down 35,000 bales on the week, and is 75,000 bales less as compared with the same period last year. The question of supply therefore is distinctly in favour of higher prices if political matters on the continent do not assume a less favourable form.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Week's Receipts	4,000	18,000	9,000
" Exports to U. K.	9,000	32,000	25,000
" " to Continent	3,000	1,100	8,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	4,569,000	5,716,300	4,907,500
" Exports to U. K. " ..	2,245,000	2,728,600	2,568,000
" " to Cont. " ..	1,236,000	1,715,800	1,200,900
" Stock in the Ports....	180,000	240,000	175,000
	996,000	1,020,500	942,300
Price of Mid.-Uplands	7d. 6 13-16d.	6 13-16d.	
" Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.	4¼d.	4 15-16d.
Difference	2 7-16d.	2 9-16d.	1¼d

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London was still quoted at 52d. yesterday, but there has been an easier tone observable in the market here, and rates are practically 1-32d. lower all round. The reduction, however, has not brought out any bills worth mentioning, exports being at a standstill. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	..Rs. 8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..Rs. 7 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	..Rs. 8 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 " "	..Rs. 8 7-32d.	"
Francs 3 " "	..2 13⅛	"

On Calcutta we quote demand at 3-32 premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled fairly steady all things considered. Fours are at Rs. 100⅜ sellers, Rs. 100 5-16 buyers, Fours-and-a-half 107½ sellers, Rs. 107¼ buyers.

SHARES.—Mill companies have been in request again and may be quoted generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 all round. Banks are unchanged, as also [illegible] with the one exception of the Prince [illegible] rise of Rs. 25 is noted. Bom[illegible]re Rs. 15 lower for old [illegible]re all alike

[illegible] course in [illegible] places to a certain [illegible] markets.

COALS are decidedly quiet, [illegible] do not reduce their quotations, [illegible] less disposed to operate, more especially [illegible]

FREIGHTS remain unchanged. Practically only tonnage on the market is the mail-steamers, for which 40s. is asked for London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Darien, 1,779 tons, Captain J. R. Inch, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Newport (9th July), with a cargo of 2,453 tons coals.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Kurrachee (2nd Aug.), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Conmy Mecomson, Major R. A. Predeaux, Mrs. Moore and two children, and 15 deck. She sailed on the 5th instant for the same port with a general cargo, and one second-class and 12 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain W. A. Wheler, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from China, &c., brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—785 chests tea, 827 packages chinaware, 2 cases copper, 1,011 packages sugarcandy, 7 cases beads, 350 cases cassia, 134 cases umbrellas, 2 cases francs, 1 case sleepers, 2 cases buttons, 125 bottles quicksilver, 1 box rupees, 200 cases fire-crackers, 1 case peppermint-flowers, 2 cases cigars, 250 chests camphor, 2,000 jars, 83 packages papers, 2 cases false pearls, 2,100 bags sugar, 6 cases white copper, 175 cases glass bangles, 9 cases cassia-oil, 405 packages silk, 60 cases preserves, 5 cases brass leaves, 20 cases vermillion, 33 packages china roots, 1 box gold leaves, 7 packages silk piece-goods, 1 case peppermint-oil, 30 cases glassware, and 10 cases japanware. From Singapore.—640 cases benzoin, 14 cases mace, 72 packages coffee, 1 chest tea, 25 packages pepper, 100 cases fire-crackers, 2 packages sandlewood, 12 packages nutmegs, 75 packages gambier, 85 cases lac, 3 cases chinaware, 113 packages betelnuts, 10 slabs lead, and 10 cases kayaputtee-oil. From Penang.—1 case golden papers.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal issued on the 1st August, as compared with that for the 25th July :—

LIABILITIES.	25th July. Rs. A. P.	1st August Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	33,11,886 4 4	33,11,886 4 4
Treasury Balance	2,91,81,426 10 10	2,89,19,075 7 4
Other Deposits	2,57,29,301 1 7	2,58,01,701 11 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	4,18,397 6 8	4,83,285 8 11
Sundries	9,58,076 4 10	9,47,702 2 9
Rs..	7,95,99,287 12	7,91,63,651 2 8

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	86,60,457 10 0	87,19,297 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	45,69,915 0 0	45,69,915 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	63,88,111 8 2	56,14,915 6 2
Credits on do. ..	33,16,586 6 6	34,32,981 15 6
Bills Discounted.....	2,57,99,640 13 6	2,50,92,715 10 9
Balances with other Banks	2,09,3 0 0 2	2,91,840 10 0
Bullion	4,89,230 12 6	3,75,874 12 5
Land Stock	11,39,315 1 1	11,87,812 3 2
Stamps	7,301 0	8,436 11 0
Sundries	6,76,838 13 1	6,87,363 10 4
Cash at Head Office.....	81,34,759 3 4	82,52,273 8 6
Do. at Branches	2,01,38,000 6 11	2,00,31,064 10 10
Rs...	7,95,99,287 12 3	7,91,63,651 2 8

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
4	Burmah (s).....	Cave.....	Kurrachee, Aug. 2.
5	Darien (s).....	Inch.....	Newport, July 9.
6	Colaba (s)	Henderson...	Moulmein, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
4	C. Macdonald (s)...	Bain.....	Kurrachee.
	Alleghany (s)...	Rae	Kurr'chee.
5	Burm-h (s).....	Cave.....	Kurrachee.
	Sicily (s)	Hetherin'ton	Egypt.
	Kangra (s)	Smith	Egypt.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.

ARRIVALS.

1 C. of Lancaster (s)..Quiller .....Rosario, May. 28.
Oxford (s).....Braddick ....Akyab, July 27.
2 Malabar.....Griffiths ....Mauritius, June 24.
Bairgowrie.....Dark .....Bombay, July 15.
Pembroke Castle.Pierce.....Algoa Bay June 29.
Patrie.....Petit.....Marseilles, April 5.

DEPRTURES.

August 1.—Steamers Saint Columba, Straits of Dover and Mrs. Ship Aldborough. Barque St. Marnock.
Aug. 2.—Steamers Curlew, Bassein, Reliance, Medina. Schooner Mow Hill.

MADRAS.

Aug.

ARRIVALS.

2 Ellora (s)..... ..... Bombay.
3 M. Meanaichy (s).. ..... Karikal.
Assyria (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Clan Graham .... Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]alaya (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
[illegible]wood (s)... ..... Mauritius.
[illegible]..... ..... Calcutta.
[illegible]obey (s) ..... Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FROM GLASGOW.
Galatia (s)—6 cases tabacco, Hafezoola Fezoola.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wistow Hall (s)—24 bales printing papers, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood ; 50 cases copper sheets, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 12 casks brass-wire, Owen and Okell ; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Killick Nixon and Co.
Galatia (s)—5 casks padlocks and 1 cask shoe-heels, Nuboobhoy Mahamedally ; 103 kegs iron nails, Abdoolally Goolamhoos-in.

FROM LONDON.
Bokhara (s)—16 cases cheese, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 100 cases claret, Volkart Brothers.
Austriana—19 cases gin, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—1 hogshead whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.
Twilight—25 cases old tom and 15 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
France (s)—29 cases cognac, 21 cases sherry and 12 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Sumatra (s)—30 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.
Manila (s)—75 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

FROM VENICE.
Bokhara (s)—6 cases beads, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 7.

(Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF JUSTICE.)
For Judgment.
450-79—Craigie, L. and O—C. A. Turner vs. Kessowjee Naik.—Hearn, C. and L.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
The part heard motion.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.
211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas vs. Hajee Casum Hajee Abdoola Succoor—Prescot and W. and Skipsey and Wilkins.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for the 7th August, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.
227-82—Tyabjee and D.—Fatmabai and another vs Aishabai and another—Jafferson, B. and D.
233-82—Macfarlane E.—The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds Steam Navigation Co. vs S. G. Sigg-Sulzer—Payne and G.
236-82—Craigie, L. and O—L. A. Wallace and others vs Nanabhoy Hormusjee and another—Macfarlane and E.
212-82—In person (a pauper)—Toolsidas Amichund vs. Jankee and others—J. C. Cama.
Long Causes.
289-81—Muljee and B.—J. G. Smith and others vs the G. I. P. R. Co. and another—Hearn, C. and L. ; and Hore, C. and B.—For Counsel's reply.
99-82—Hore, C. and B.—Cooverji Ludha vs Bhimji Girdhur and others—Shapurjee and T.
180-81—In person—Ardesir Eduljee Mistry vs Begabai and others.
235-81—Tyabjee and D.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs Guneshdass Hurdevdass—R. M. Sayani.
3-81—Jafferson, B and D—Thucker Dayal Jairaj and another vs Thucker Kessowjee Jadowjee—Prescot and W.
324-81—Crawford and B—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Pandyay and others vs J. Gordon and others—Craigie, L. and O. and Hearn, C. and L.
513-80—Khunderao M. for plaintiff (for a pauper)—Karumally Mahomed Jaitha vs Sonbai and another—Moreshwar L. and in person.
335-81—In person—Ahmed bin Ismaljee Khotay vs Nanibai and others—In person.
303-80—J. C. Cama—Tooleseyram Bahinajee Fadkay and another vs Rajaram Wittojee Tambay and others—Hore, C. and B. ; Shapurjee and T. ; Prescot and W. and in person.
200-81—Smith and F.—Dewjee Mooljee vs Runchordass Khetsey—Hore, C. and B.
557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadass vs Punjarilall Kashiramjee and another—Tyebjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of the Government—Purmanundass Jewandass and Dadabhoy Pestonjee Mistry, claimants, Janardhen and H. and Ardesir and H. for claimants, and H. Cleveland for Government—Part heard.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
297-81—M. H. Khan—Bechersing Sobhasing vs Oodhowjee Caramchund and another—A. F. Turner.
129-81—Skipsey and W—Bhansali Chagandas Narondas and another vs Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.
539-76—Shapurjee and T—Luckmidas Khimjee and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C. and B.
433-81—Smith and F.—Mathooradas Morarjee vs Morarjee Khimjee and others—Hore, C and B.
146-81—Janardhen and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs Raghoonath Damodher—Chalk and W.
132-81—Macfarlane and E.—Poonalal Poonumchund vs Rai Dhunputsing Bahadoor.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 5.

Wilkinson, Brigadier Genl., Staff, on duty, from Sialkote.
Rivett-Carnac, Lieut., 19th Bengal N. I., on duty, from Jhelum.
Gwatkin, Lieut., 13th Bengal Lancers, on duty, from Meerut.
Malcolmson, Col., 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Porter, Surg. Major, on duty, from Simla.
Dickie, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from Chuckrata.
Pierson, Surg., on duty, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 5.

Field, Lieut. Col., 15th Hussars, on duty, to Suez.
Vincent, Captain, 1st C. I. Horse, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 6.

[illegible]nson, Col., 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, to Poona.
[illegible] 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, to Poona.
[illegible]dth Bombay N. I., on duty, to

[illegible]TEER RIFLE CORPS.
[illegible]NTAL ORDERS
[illegible]V. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
[illegible]ay, August 7.
[illegible]rade in the Town Hall on [illegible]he 9th inst., at 9 p. m. (Bombay [illegible]rs are requested to attend.
[illegible]drill for Recruits every morning [illegible]rs, at the Headquarters at 6-30 a. m.
W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, 4th August, 1882.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—
1st Bombay Lancers.—Lieut. A. M. Monteith, late Sqn. Officer 3rd Sind Horse, attached to 2nd Sind Horse, to be Sqn. Officer, to complete the establishment. [Lieut. Monteith will take standing above Lieut. Tinley.]
2nd Light Cavalry.—Lieut. H. F. E. Hodges, Offg. Sqn. Officer, to be Sqn. Officer, to complete the establishment.
3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cav.—Lieut. A. Phayre, Offg. Sqn. Officer, to be Sqn. Officer, to complete the establishment.
8th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Melliss, Offg. Wing officer, to be Wing Officer, to complete the establishment.
13th Regt. N. I.—Capt. F. W. Snell, Offg. Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.
30th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. M. Gray, Offg. Wing Officer, 9th N. I., to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.
With reference to G. G. O. of the 2nd instant the undermentioned medical officers will be held in readiness for service in Egypt, and will be placed on general duty under the orders of the Principal Medical Officer of the Force proceeding to that country :—
I. M. D.—Surg. P. Murphy, M. D., Chief Medical Officer Lock Hospital, Bombay. Surg. H. Adey, in Medical charge 29th N. I.
The undermentioned officer has completed a course of instruction at the Army Signalling School, Aldershot, and has been granted a certificate that he is qualified to act as "Instructor"—Lieut. P. W. Preston, B. S. C.
Lieut. R. E. D. Reilly, Bo. S. C., has completed a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and has been awarded a "first class extra certificate."
Major R. Wace, R. A. (Comdt. No. 2 Mountain Battery), returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 25th July.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
81. Lancaster Regt.(2nd Bn.)—Major H. Moore for one day, the 25th July.
Lieut. G. Laing Meason, from 10th Aug. to 31st Aug., in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. 393 of 1882.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, July 29, 1882.

Major Gen. A. H. Cobbe, C.B., H. M.'s service, who vacates his appointment on the Brigade Staff, on promotion, is permitted to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense.
The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—
20th N. I.—Lieut. G. W. Rawlins, N. Lancashire Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 11th July.
Lieut. C. G. R. Thackwell, supmry. on the establishment of the regiment, to Wing Officer, vice Bellingham, resigned. This cancels Lieut. Thackwell's appointment to the 29th N. I., as notified in G. O. C., dated 1st. June.
29th N. I.—Lieut. W. C. Jephson, supmry. on the estabt. of the regt., to be Wing Officer on probn. to complete estabt. to strength authorized by G. G. O. No. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July. (This cancels Lieut. Jephson's appointment to the 21st N. I. as notified in G. O. C. C. dated 1st June.)
32nd Pioneers.—Lieut. D. M. Thompson, Rl. Irish Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probn. Dated 18th July.
40th N. I.—Lieut. P. G. Walker, Leicestershire Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probn. Dated 12th July.
Major E. R. Ives, Gen. List Inf., lately offg. Wing Comdr. 6th N. I., is posted to Peshawar for general duty.
Capt. G. D. Fanshawe, R. A., is directed to proceed from Darjeeling to Allahabad, for duty with No. 6 Baty. 1st Brig., Southern Division.
Capt. H. W. Ind, R. A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to England, and join W. Baty. 1st Brig., into which he has been promoted.
Lieut. S. E. Bellingham, Middlesex Regt., appointed a probr. for the Bl. S. C. under the provisions of Horse Guards' G. O. 117 of 1878, is permitted to resign that appointment, and is posted to the 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt., temporarily, on the estabt., of which he will be borne as a supmry., pending orders from H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief.
The undermentioned native officers, non-commissioned officers and men are directed to join the native Military Survey Class, Roorkee, on the 1st August :—
Lance Duffedar Abdul Rahman Khan, Sowar Endur Singh, and Sowar Oodum Singh, 9th B. C. ; Jemadar Sewburn Singh, and Naick Ali Khan, 2nd N. I. ; Jemadar Laikram and Naick Laikram, 5th N. I. ; Sepoy Jahwara Ram, 6th N. I.
The fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lieut. D. Craigie-Halkett, 2nd B. Seaforth Highrs., in G. O. C. C., dated 12th July, is hereby cancelled at his own request.
The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
8th Hussars.—Capt. J. Davidson, for six months, on urgent private affairs, should he not be required for Depot duty, prior to the expiration of that period.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"*" "AGENTS WANTED."

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON,
Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his valuable instruments for suiting the sight.
The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles is well known throughout India, and in order to place them within the reach of every one, he has now fitted them in steel frames, which they are authorised to sell for the price of the Pebbles only.
Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application ; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had failed to find a remedy, and it also contains, for the benefit of persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions, the answers to which, when carefully given, will enable us to select suitable glasses.
Up-country orders attended to promptly.
Testing Glasses sent on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PACKETS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY SECRETARY, and A.-D.-C.-IN-WAITING should be sent to the SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY, from 9th instant till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Ganeshkhind, 4th Aug. 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GUINNESS—August 5, at Sholapur, the wife of Henry Guinness, Public Works Department, of a daughter.
ANDERSON—August 4, at Poona, the wife of Lieut. W. R. LeG. Anderson, Military Accounts Department, of a son.

DEATH.

KITTS—August 2, at Amraoti, Berar, Ellen Margaret, wife of Eustace T. Kitts.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"F." has dealt with "Spectator's" letter in a missive, which shall appear to-morrow.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1882.

THE military situation at Alexandria is disquieting. It is evident that Arabi a few days ago formed the intention of attacking the British at Ramleh, if not at Alexandria itself. General Alison on Friday reconnoitred the enemy's position, and found it to be some distance off. It was then imagined that the project attributed to Arabi of attempting a surprise was groundless. But on Saturday Arabi's advanced guard was near Ramleh. General Alison appears to have immediately moved out to attack him, and an engagement, which is described as severe, ensued. The advanced guard was driven back, but the enemy deployed other troops, which held their ground tenaciously, though the fire of his guns was silenced by ours. At nightfall General Alison, considering that his reconnaissance in force had accomplished its object in discovering the strength of the enemy's force, slowly retired. It is impossible to say as yet whether this statement simply covers the fact that our force, being too weak to inflict a defeat upon Arabi, was itself driven back, and forced to retire upon Alexandria. This appears to be what probably took place. The reconnaissance was made on Friday, and the earlier telegram, which mentioned the engagement on Saturday, did not speak of a reconnaissance, but of an attack upon Arabi's position. The reconnaissance in force is only mentioned when it becomes necessary to explain why the British force withdrew after an engagement in which the enemy held his ground tenaciously. A check consequent upon an insufficiency of force is not unusual in war, but it is unfortunate that anything should occur at the present moment to give confidence to the Egyptian soldiery in encountering our troops. It is now evident that in withdrawing the bulk of his forces from Kafre-ed-Dowar to Dumanhour, Arabi's object was to move by the railway on Alexandria *viâ* Rosetta and Aboukir. If he is in force he will certainly possess himself of Ramleh, in spite of anything General Alison can do to prevent him. But Alexandria is beyond his power, owing to the omission to blow up the landward forts when he evacuated the town. These forts are now held by British troops, and are perfectly secure against a *coup de main*. The destruction of the defences on the seaward side entails no inconvenience to the defence, for the guns of the fleet of course render all access to the city on that side impossible. In the meanwhile the expedition from England is for the most part on its way, and when it arrives it is not Alexandria, but Cairo, that will be the point of military interest. A force has been landed at Ismailia, but as its strength can hardly be considerable, the prudence of that measure is doubtful. The temptation to the Egyptian leader to despatch a force thither by railway, and overwhelm the detachment, may prove irresistible. Considerations of policy have evidently induced Arabi to abstain hitherto from taking any measure to block the Canal, but if he be led by an ill-advised movement on our part to transfer a part of his force to Ismailia or its neighbourhood, he will be in a manner compelled to stop the navigation as a military precaution. This is no doubt what M. de Lesseps seeks to avert by his protest against our using the Canal for military operations. Such operations might very well be postponed, at all events until we have a force available which would render any resistance on the part of the Egyptians manifestly hopeless.

It will not surprise anyone to hear that the President of the French Republic finds it impossible to constitute a Ministry. M. Grévy has applied to all eligible politicians, and has everywhere met with a refusal. How is the French Government to be carried on ? Upwards of thirty years ago the Prince-President found himself, from causes very different in their nature, in a position equally embarrassing. The different parties in the Assembly suspecting his intentions, conceived the idea of boycotting him, and he could form no Ministry from amongst its members. Europe looked on with interest to see what he would do. He extricated himself from his difficulty by forming a Ministry of functionaries who had no seats in the Assembly, and did not aspire to them. They had a right under the Constitution to address explanations to the Assembly *viva voce*, and of this privilege they availed themselves when it seemed good to them. The Chamber was naturally indignant at the evasion of genuine parliamentary control. It had no voice in the making of the Cabinet, and its votes could not unmake it. The baffled chiefs of parties avenged themselves by conspiring against the Prince-President rather more openly than before. But we all know what resulted when their schemes came into collision with the plot of a born conspirator. It is not to be expected that a model constitutional President of the pattern of M. Grévy will follow the example set him by Louis Bonaparte, even in the selection of an extra-parliamentary Ministry. What then is to be done ? No politician who, has a regard for his reputation will care to accept office under present circumstances. The Chamber of Deputies has rendered it impossible for any Minister to form and carry out a consistent policy of his own by perpetually altering or reversing it, with or without reason. The intermeddling of the Chamber has been carried to such lengths, and the habit seems to have become so inveterate, that there is no reasonable chance of any Ministry proving strong enough to hold its own for a week. M. Gambetta fell almost as soon as he became Premier. No doubt his imperious demand for a measure which he must have known that the Chamber would not grant was the immediate occasion of his fall. But he asked for that measure because he felt that without the authority which the *scrutin de liste* would confer on him, his position, like that of any other Minister, would be too precarious for the efficient discharge of the duties of Government. To him succeeded M. de Freycinet, who secured the co-operation of all the eminent parliamentary chiefs who were Republicans, without being Gambettists. Now that these have all been sent about their business in a batch, where are their successors to be found ? The Bonapartists, the Legitimists, and the Orleanists do not count. M. Clemenceau, the chief of the Extreme Left, has not yet aspired to office. M. Grévy must, for the present, be his own Prime Minister, and carry on the Government with the aid of clerks chosen, if possible, amongst the obscurer members of the Chamber. The point of chief interest for us at the present moment is what line the new Government, if any be formed, will take in regard to Egypt. The policy of intervention was M. Gambetta's. The Joint Note, which was the point of departure for all the subsequent complications, was drawn up by him, and was somewhat reluctantly assented to by Lord Granville. The Chamber manifested its repugnance to intervention by arms, and M. de Freycinet reduced M. Gambetta's scheme to the modest proportions of an expedition of 5,000 men to guard one-half the Canal. This proposal the Chamber has just peremptorily negatived. If this vote be taken as signifying that France will, under no circumstances, have neither hand nor part in Egyptian business, well and good. It would be an embarrassment the less for English policy, but it is not easy to believe that France will resign herself to effacement in Egypt. We must be prepared for a sudden explosion of French feeling which will re-establish the ascendancy of her traditional policy in regard to that country. It is evident that, for the moment, a sort of "Manchester School" feeling has overcome the Chamber, and that the doctrine of peace at any price has made a great number of converts where Europe was not in the habit of looking for them.

As we have already mentioned, Dr. Hewlett, Deputy Surgeon-General, has been directed by Government to inquire into the causes of enteric (typhoid) fever at the stations occupied by European troops in this Presidency. The inquiry is undertaken at the suggestion of the Army Sanitary Commission, sitting in London. That board was much struck with the returns of cases of enteric fever amongst the European troops, and still more, perhaps, by those of malarious fever amongst the native troops stationed in this Presidency. The board asked the Government to inquire whether the sanitary condition of the lines of the native troops was defective. The prevalence of malarious fever was usually attributed to that cause, and the Sanitary Commission recommended that Dr. Hewlett, whose name was known to them in connection with sanitary reports, should be entrusted with the inquiry. The Bombay Government replied that there was nothing further to be learned about the condition of the lines of the native troops ; the shortcomings which existed were all pigeon-holed in the Quartermaster-General's office. What was required, therefore, was not a new inquiry, but funds to effect the necessary improvements. But with regard to the sources of the typhoid fever which afflicted the stations of the European troops, the case was not exactly the same. There was a good deal of controversy as to the causes of the fever, and still more as to its precise character. It was a matter in dispute amongst medical authorities whether the fever was enteric (typhoid) or simply remittent. A good deal turned upon this question of diagnosis. Typhoid fever is generally considered to result from defective sewers and drains. The sources of remittent fever are more occult. The importance of establishing the exact nature of the fever is therefore self-evident. The Government of Bombay concurred with the Home Sanitary Commission as to the advisability of making a thorough inquiry at the different stations as to the character of the fever and its supposed sources. Dr. Hewlett's name having been mentioned in connection with the proposed inquiry into the sanitation of the native lines, the Government of Bombay was requested to depute that energetic officer for the inquiry relating to enteric fever. Dr. Pinkerton, of the European General Hospital, has been sent to Kurrachee to relieve Dr. Hewlett of the duties of Deputy Surgeon-General in Sindh. As this arrangement gives Dr. Pinkerton promotion, he personally, perhaps, has no objection to it. But in his capacity of Surgeon to the European General Hospital he has been obliged to give special attention to this question of enteric fever. Cases are sent to that hospital from all parts of the Presidency, and it is by the careful examination at the hospital of fevers heretofore usually set down as remittent that the fact has now been pretty well established that typhoid exists in India, and especially at the European military stations. *Post-mortem* examinations have in almost every instance conclusively established that presumed remittent fever was really typhoid, and for some time past the bills of mortality at the European General Hospital show cases of typhoid, and none of remittent fever. It is therefore evident that the Surgeon who has been so long in charge of that hospital must have acquired special qualifications for observing and determining the true character of the fevers which are so fatal at our military stations, and it seems a pity that those aptitudes have not been utilised in the present inquiry. Another name is mentioned in medical circles as that of a man specially qualified for a scientific inquiry—Dr. Vandyke Carter. Dr. Carter has a European reputation as a microscopist, and his laborious and successful investigations into the nature of the relapsing fever which appeared in Bombay during the famine point him out as a man eminently qualified for an investigation such as that now contemplated. He is not detailed for the duty, however. Dr. Hewlett is well known as an administrator of exceptional energy and ability, but he has no special knowledge of the subject which he is commissioned to investigate. He wished, we believe, to be sent to Egypt ; but that wish has evidently been overruled. It is not easy to understand the principle upon which men are selected for special duties. Those who are exceptionally qualified for a square hole are put into a round, and *vice versâ*. That would seem to be the chief rule attended to in these matters. It has the advantage of securing to everybody a wider experience than could be hoped for if everyone were only put to do that which he could do best.

A WEEKLY contemporary, in paying a deserved compliment to the writer of the narrative of experiences in Alexandria during the bombardment which we published on Thursday last, states that our correspondent is Mr. Cameron, who was lately on our staff in Bombay. This is an error. Our bombarded correspondent is Mr. Clere, lately of Cairo. He has distinguished himself above other specials by his courage and enterprise in electing to take his chance in the threatened city, instead of seeking a refuge on board one of the war vessels in the harbour. It is true that M. Randon, the correspondent of the Paris *Clairon*, and we believe of some allied French papers also, remained in Alexandria and stood fire well. But it is scarcely to the credit of the Paris papers which he represented that he was unable to telegraph his account of the bombardment. The French press, with a representative on the spot, was obliged to satisfy the curiosity of its readers with translations of the voluminous telegrams published in the London papers ! The French colony at Port Said was, we hear, very indignant when the files of the Paris papers came out retailing at second hand the descriptions of the English specials, and without anything whatever of their own. It is not thus that India is served by its press, as was shown upon this very occasion.

WE have just mentioned the name of Mr. Cameron. Though he did not at Alexandria represent the *Bombay Gazette*, on which he won his spurs as a pressman, he covered himself with glory by transmitting to the *Standard* from the deck of the Invincible what was unquestionably the best account which appeared in any of the London papers. Our London correspondent by mistake gave the honour to Mr. Royle, who was on his way to the scene of action when the bombardment began. Mr. Cameron has now made himself

GRAMS.

[S TELEGRAMS.]
London and Teheran.)

ARABI ADVANCING ON RAMLEH.

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

THE BRITISH AT ISMAILIA.

PROTEST OF M. DE LESSEPS.

LONDON, Aug. 4, Evening.

Latest advices from Egypt state that General Sir A. Alison has reconnoitred the enemy's position, which he found to be some distance off. Fears, which have proved to be groundless, had been entertained that Arabi intended surprising the British at Alexandria.

LONDON, August 5, 7-8 p. m.

Advices have just been received that the British this afternoon attacked Arabi's advanced guard near Ramleh. A severe engagement continues.

LONDON, August 6, 3 a. m.

Latest advices respecting the British attack on Arabi's advance guard state that the 60th and 38th Regiments and some mounted infantry formed the left, and drove back the enemy's advanced post, and compelled them to deploy the whole available force they had in front of Kafr-ed-Dowar. The enemy's guns were silenced by our fire. Their infantry held their ground tenaciously. The Marines, who were on the right, commanded by General Sir A. Alison, fought splendidly, although they suffered somewhat, and drove the enemy back to their second lines. The object of this reconnaissance in force having been attained, the British slowly withdrew at nightfall. The loss on the enemy's side is unknown, and our loss has not yet been ascertained. The British captured many prisoners.

Further British forces are being landed at Ismailia.

LONDON, Aug. 5, Morning.

Five transports having 3,000 troops on board will sail to-day for Egypt.

LONDON, Aug. 4, Evening.

Baron de Lesseps has protested energetically against the British using the Suez Canal for military operations.

PRESIDENT GREVY AND THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, Aug. 4.

President Grévy has summoned several members of the Chamber to form a new Cabinet, but they have all declined to undertake the task.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN IRON AND COAL INDUSTRIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The Government of India have for some time past had under consideration the importance of developing the iron industry in India, and the advantages such development would afford, both to the State and to the public, by cheapening the cost of railway construction and maintenance, and of works for improving water-supply, by reducing some charges and their concomitant loss by exchange, and by creating non-agricultural employment for the population. Regarding the capabilities of Indian iron-mines to fulfill all required of them, no doubt exists. The quality of the ores is mostly found to be extremely pure, and where the proportion of phosphorus and other impurities is large, recently invented processes have removed all obstacles to successful elimination. Under these circumstances, it may be accepted as proved that India possesses means for supplying all her wants in respect of cast-iron, wrought-iron, and steel, and that such supply could be produced remuneratively on a strictly commercial basis. The establishment of iron-works to be owned and worked by the State is open to grave objections, both economic and practical, but nothing appears necessary in order to attract private enterprise to so eligible an opening, except the collection and diffusion of sufficient information, and the grant of such facilities, as the State may legitimately and reasonably afford to a young and growing industry. Private enterprise must, however, be on a large scale, and not confined to one locality. The distances in India are so great, and the railway system so extended, that the cost of conveying material to a spot where it is needed is an important factor in every calculation. It has been proved that, unless mills were established in four different localities, the cost of sending old rails and tyres to be worked up afresh would exceed the cost of obtaining new ones from England. Whether these localities should be occupied by different companies or by one is a matter of detail; but the aggregate capital required is obviously large. The amount required might be beyond the local resources of the Calcutta or Bombay money market, and the investment might be uncongenial to those in Europe with whom these markets are connected in ordinary mercantile transactions. England must likewise be looked to, and those capitalists in England whose knowledge and resources are specially directed to the iron industry.

After careful investigation of the causes of failure of the Bengal Iron-works, the Government of India concluded that the only way in which the works could be, at any early date, placed in the hands of experienced persons having an adequate command of capital was by the intermediate purchase by the State. The works were consequently purchased for Rs. 4,30,761, and they will be retransferred for that sum, together with any further indispensable outlay, to any parties who may establish satisfactorily that they are in possession of sufficient skill and resources, and are prepared to carry on the manufacture of iron and steel upon a scale commensurate with the probable needs of that portion of British India within a reasonable distance of the works. Under these conditions the Government will enter into an engagement to take annually for ten years not less than a certain weight of the company's manufactures at fixed prices to be previously agreed upon, this weight to be determined by reference to the average requirements of Government for railways and other public works in the territory north and east of the East Indian Railway from Calcutta to Mogul Serai. In view of the importance of developing the resources of Indian coal and iron at the earliest possible date, it is directed that the Public Works Department shall be the initiating department in relation to the utilisation of these minerals, subject to the customary general control of the Finance Department in matters of contract and expenditure, and to the usual consultation with the Revenue or Political Department on matters in which they are respectively concerned. The reports of Ritter C. Von Schwarz on the Bengal Iron-works are published in to-day's *Gazette of India* for general information.

BREACH IN THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The rise of the river Indus, which caused the breach in the bridge at Sukkur, was eighteen inches above the highest water-level previously known.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The Indus Valley Railway is badly breached just below Sukkur by the rising of the Indus, caused by the bursting of the Begrie Canal. The transport mules and the 20th Punjabis have had, therefore, to cross in boats. The Indus has risen eighteen inches above the highest recorded flood.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant Downes has been appointed Adjutant of his regiment.

PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS.

The *Englishman* has good authority for stating that the report which has been circulated, that a special scheme for a further reduction of the engineer staff, Public Works Department, is under consideration by Government, is entirely without foundation.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

The *Gazette of India* contains the following appointments:—

The Rana of Dholepore, honorary Major, is posted to the 2nd Central India Horse.

Colonel Griffiths, Bombay Staff Corps, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple officiates as Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

In the 2nd Central India Horse, Major Neil is appointed second Squadron Commander; Lieutenant A. Masters, third Squadron Commander; and Lieutenant H. W. Hughes, Adjutant.

Lieutenants Passy and Field, of the Bombay Staff Corps, are appointed Assistant Military Accountants on probation.

Brigade Surgeon A. J. Dale is promoted to Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* Perkins.

Mr. J. W. A. Macnair, Assistant, first grade, P. W. D., is transferred to the Office of Examiner of Telegraph Accounts

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 6.

No answer has yet been received by the Burmese Ambassador to the last reference made to Mandalay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra left here for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Aug. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Quetta left here, homeward bound, this evening.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Arcot, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.

The Inch Line s.s. Adirondack left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, Aug. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Goa, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	89⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
5 per cent. French Rentes	114½
Bar Silver	52

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,400,000,	Dec.	£1,100,000
Bills Discounted	£22,900,000,	Inc.	£200,000
Bullion	£22,800,000,	Dec.	£500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 37 per cent.

Arrival—Plaintain.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SATURDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 5.

At 10 p.m.	77·9

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6.

At 6 a.m.	78·3
„ 10 a.m.	78·7
„ 2 p.m.	80·4
„ 4 p.m.	80·4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·608
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·898
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	77·1
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, W, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	129
Fall of Rain*	0·10
Total fall during month	1·01
„ „ „ year	55·65
Additional fall of rain up to 10-30 a.m. of 5th	0·16

*From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble C. W. Colville, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at the Boree-bunder station by the Poona mail-train at 11-45 a. m. on Saturday last. The attendance of a guard of honour and of the heads of departments had been dispensed with. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Apollo-bunder Battery on the occasion of His Excellency's arrival.

There is a very short list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at Poona on Wednesday, the 16th inst. The only matter for consideration is "Bill No. 5 of 1882: a Bill to provide for the levy of fees for the use of public landing places. *First Reading.*"

The result of the Bheema Cup competition was decided on Friday. In the second ties Captain Alexander's Black Jack won the first heat, and Mr. Marryat's Mercury the second. In the final heat Mercury beat Black Jack, and won the cup.

The courts have not yet finished with the Kolhapore defamation cases. At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Little, of Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared before Mr. Webb on behalf of Rao Bahadur Mahadev Wasudev Barve, and laid an information agaist Rambhau Shegoonshiker, for perjury committed at the recent criminal sessions. The sanction of Mr. Justice Latham for the prosecution was produced, and his Worship ordered a warrant of arrest to issue. Mr. Little also laid an information, on behalf of Mr. Barve, against Ganesh Narayen Kolatkar, the Editor of the *Maharashtra Mitra*, of Satara, charging him with defamation. Mr. Little said that that paper had libelled his client, if possible, more grossly than the editors who were recently convicted had done. Notwithstanding the evidence given at the recent criminal sessions, that paper still contended that the Maharajah is ill-treated, that he is not mad, and that people believe he is made to appear mad. Mr. Barve was sworn to the complaint; and the magistrate directed a summons to issue.

There is a rumour current in Jeypore that His Highness the Maharajah Madho Singh Bahadoor will be installed on the *gadee* next October. Major Prideaux is fast becoming very popular in Jeypore.

Before a General Court-martial at Jullundhur, on the 12th July, Sepoy Kujeer, of the 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, was arraigned on a charge of having deserted at Kurram, on or about the 8th of April, 1880. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to transportation for life. The Commander-in-Chief confirmed the finding, but commuted the term of transportation to ten years.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* (Lahore) regrets to hear "rumours of disturbances at Quetta; not raised, this time, by Brahui Sirdars, or plundering tribesmen, but by two British officers of the garrison, whose method of settling the dispute has caused some scandal, and may lead to a Court-martial."

A telegram from Calcutta, 4th August, to an up-country paper says:—The Harrison line steamer Governor, inward bound, is reported to be badly ashore near Fulta in the Hooghly. Tugs have been sent to her assistance, but the total loss of the vessel is feared. The crew are safe.

The official summary of the North-West Provinces crop and weather report, for the week ended on the 2nd instant, states:—Good rain has fallen, and prospects are excellent in Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhund Divisions, and a break would be beneficial in Agra. Elsewhere the rains are lighter, and more is required, especially in Benares Division, for the rice. Prices, on the whole, are stationary. Cholera continues in eastern districts; otherwise health good. Cattle-disease has again appeared in eastern districts, but is less in Kumaon.

All British troops proceeding from India to England are in future to take their helmets with them, and they will be given into store at Portsmouth for re-issue to troops coming to India as sea service helmets.

The new organization scheme, the *Englishman* says, finds little favour among the members of the subordinate executive service generally, and considerable disappointment is expressed at the illiberal spirit in which the reforms have been carried out. A general feeling pervades the service that their interests have been sacrified for the sake of the sister judicial service, which, standing already in a more favoured position, did not call for that immediate relief which the executive service did.

The *Pioneer* thinks the necessary mule fittings for a moderate-sized expedition ought to be kept always on hand at Bombay. "Both parties at home are now tarred with the same brush as regards the employment of Indian troops in Europe; so there is every reason to suppose that the system will be further developed. It ought to be developed into one by which the Mediterranean garrisons would always contain a fair representation of the Indian army even in peace time. With tolerably quick relief such a system would be very popular with the Indian troops, and would do something—a good deal, making allowance for the menace involved—towards strengthening the Empire in face of the alarming complications liable to occur in European politics in these days."

An Anglo-Indian correspondent lately gone home reports to the *Pioneer* that everybody in London is "snorting at Gladstone and the present Ministry, who have got things into such a mess in Ireland and Egypt that no one wants to take the Government from them till they have settled these matters. I think the country has got very silly. People laugh and say: 'Yes, it is all very wrong,' but they don't turn Gladstone out. At every theatre in London almost, the mention of Gladstone, Ireland, Egypt, or the Ministry excites derisive laughter, but there it ends."

The *Ceylon Catholic Messenger*, July 18:—An inmate of a Catholic Convent at Cairo writing to a friend here under date 29th June, 1882, says:—"On the 11th instant a dreadful massacre took place at Alexandria between the Arabs and Europeans. Twelve hundred persons, it is said, have been killed, seven hundred of whom were natives. Since that awful event, which caused a panic throughout the country, the Europeans, without scarcely an exception, have all departed for Europe. The city of Cairo is as desolate as a wilderness: all the shops are closed, and not a single being is to be seen in the streets. His Excellency Arabi Pasha has sent us guards, who remain day and night at the door to protect us in case of an insurrection. But we hope with the help of God that such a thing will not occur. All the pardres and exteras, here as well as in town, went with their parents, nobody remaining but the poor orphans, who have not the means of leaving."

According to a Reuter's telegram from Moscow—"The *Moscow Gazette* states that an official will be sent by the Governor-General of Turkestan to Cabul in order to negotiate with the Amir for regulating commercial intercourse between Russia and Afghanistan." Owing to the close relations of the *Moscow Gazette* with the Czar, Count Tolstoi, and General Tchernaieff, this news, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks, may be regarded as authentic, if not actually official. "It may therefore be as well if the public at home were given to understand whether, in the opinion of the English Government, the arrangement excluding Russian influence from Afghanistan permits the negotiation of treaties of commerce between the Amir and the Governor-General of Turkestan." In connection with the above, we see the Lahore Paper announces that it has "received news of the arrival at Cabul of persons from Tashkend, with letters to the Ameer from the Russian authorities. These emissaries were recognized by Colonel Afzul Khan, our Envoy, who had met them before, when he was in Afghan Turkestan."

A Persian correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—"Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff's tour in the new trans-Caspian Province has been much talked of along the Khorassan frontier. The Russian Government have done well in sending a high official to reassure the Turkomans. The Tekkes have now returned to their houses, and their chief anxiety is to get seed grain in order to raise foodcrops for the large garrison which holds their country. A road between Geok Tepe and Robat, by way of Garmab and Kilkilab, has been begun, and the road from Askabad to Shirwan and Kutchan is to be made fit for wheeled traffic at once. Possibly the Persian Government may continue the work towards Meshed. The completion of the trans-Caspian Railway from Kizil Arvat, the present terminus, to Geok Tepe, is also about to be undertaken. The combination of the cart-road and the railway, together with the through railway across the Caucasus, which is to be finished by September next, will make communication between the Mediterranean and North and Central Asia generally very easy and expeditious, and certainly will not benefit the trade in English goods from India. This trade the Russians seem determined to stop, both in Kashgaria, Bokhara, Khorassan, and Northern and Western Afghanistan."

The "chemical lung" invented by Dr. Richard Neale, a London physician, and now being brought into general use in England, might probably be made good use of in India. The apparatus of the lung consists of an endless cellular sheet passing over two rollers, the lower of which is sunk in a trough which holds a solution of a caustic alkali, the whole making a sort of punkah, which can be suspended from the ceiling, or from a bar attached thereto. When this punkah is pulled, a wheel and ratchet cause the sheet to revolve; in revolving it keeps passing through the liquid in the trough, and this again saturating the sheet absorbs the impurities of the air. What suggests the idea that it would be an excellent thing for India is the property the lung is said to possess of cooling the atmosphere by evaporation almost as much as it purifies it. A room, whose temperature was 85°, was reduced 15° in ten minutes by its use. The expense is said to be slight, so that there is, apparently, nothing to prevent its being brought into rivalry with the tattie and thermantidote. We see from the last *Gazette of India* that a specification of Dr. Neal's invention has been filed at Simla.

Says Mr. Labouchere, M. P., writing in his journal, *Truth*:—I wonder that the Government does not publish the despatches addressed by Lord Lyons to Lord Salisbury during his tenure of office. Were they to do so, it would be seen that Lord Lyons again and again pointed out to the Foreign Secretary and his colleagues the objection to a French alliance in Egypt, and that, had they had the courage, they might have established the supremacy of England in that country, without let or hindrance from France. They, however, could not divest themselves of the notion that the Canal ought to be defended on the Danube and the Armenian frontier, and thus, by grasping at a shadow, allowed the substance to slip through their fingers.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Dominion Parliament, acting under the influence of the Irish vote in Canada, adopted an address to the Queen, urging that the principle of Home Rule, as advocated by Mr. Parnell and his party, should be carried out in Ireland. What made this extraordinary action the more important was that it was supported by Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada, and leader of the Conservative party in the Dominion. The *Daily News* states that "an important correspondence on the subject has since taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada, and that the former have expressed emphatic disapproval of the conduct of the Dominion authorities."

It is natural, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the *Times* should enjoy its little hour of triumph at the passing of the Crimes Bill. "The writer grows almost festive in recalling the hopes of a policy of conciliation that were in men's minds a couple of months ago, and insisting how utterly those hopes have been baulked. But does anybody in this island believe that our difficulties are now over, or that the Crimes Bill will bring them one inch nearer to an end? The alienation of Ireland from law and government is increased by it; the strength of Mr. Parnell is all the greater for it. The *Times* will write in a less festive strain when sixty Parnellites come into the next Parliament."

So it seems the Biggar breach of promise case is to furnish employment and amusement for the law courts after all. The *World* says:—"Mr. Biggar has not yet, I hear, quite weathered the Cape of Storms. He has not, after all, surrendered at discretion, and, it is said, elects to face Charybdis in the shape of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's cross-examining powers, rendered tenfold more searching by long previous brotherhood, to steering his bark straight on the matrimonial Scylla."

The Bishop of Lincoln at home has been tilting against a windmill. It was not the divorce law that roused "Lincoln's" ire but the surely harmless and certainly useful tectotal pledge. The *Daily News* says:—"The Bishop in the 'Mort d'Arthur' who 'did the oath in the most dreadful manner that might be and the most orguilous,' seems to have revived in the Bishop of Lincoln. It is said, we hope not correctly, that the Bishop has lately written a Bull, or Encyclical, or something, to the Mayor of Grimsby on the question of temperance. Perhaps the Mayor has leanings towards total abstinence and similar impious opinions. If so, the Bishop, if his letter be authentic, must have frightened the Mayor. The prelate's use of ecclesiastical language is fluent; his touch on strong terms is wonderfully free and light, as was that of Bret Harte's hero on the trigger. The Bishop says, in effect, that the temperance pledge (like matrimony as defined by the undergraduate) is 'a fond thing, vainly invented, and hath no certain warranty in Holy Scripture, but is rather repugnant to the Word of God.' The pledge 'undermines the Godhead of Christ,' a transcendental consideration into which we do not propose to enter. The pledge is unscriptural and heretical, and it is a deadly sin to sign it. These bald brave words, and should be blazoned over the counter of every licensed victualler." Our contemporary charitably suggests that perhaps the letter is only an unhallowed parody of the style episcopal. There have been better parodies done of the style of Mr. Ruskin, and Mr. Froude has executed parodies quite as good of his own manner.

THE SEASON AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 3.

Poona is again enjoying one of those breaks which are so delightful, and which make the capital of the Dekhan such a favourite place during the rains. If people in Bombay are tired of the incessant rain which you have been enjoying for the last two months, they could not do better than run up here for a change; for Poona is looking its freshest and best, the river is even lovelier than usual, and the whole country is green and bright. There is to be a rose show this evening, and everybody is lamenting very much that it was not held ten days ago, because nearly all the roses are past their prime: but as until the last three or four days there has been no settled weather, the delay was unavoidable. People are beginning to get a little tired of Egypt, which is not to be wondered at. About the time of the bombardment of Alexandria the excitement was very great, and the 16th was regarded as a singularly fortunate regiment in being selected for service. Then came a series of conflicting telegrams from England, from Simla, from everywhere, with the result that the officers and men of the 16th, after having made all their preparations to start at an hour's notice, were doomed to disappointment. It is hard lines, but it can't be helped; and they have still the consolation of knowing that they were personally selected by the Commander-in-Chief to go on active service, and that their turn may still come, when more troops are wanted—as it seems highly probable they will be. But cavalry men in this Presidency have a still stronger reason to be dissatisfied, for it is very hard to see three Bengal Cavalry regiments sent to the front, and not one taken from Bombay. And poor Madras has been disappointed as well, and will only be now represented by her gallant sappers, though, more fortunate than Bombay, she sends two regiments to Aden, which will be pushed on at once if reinforcements are wanted. As was to have been expected, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief goes down to Bombay to see the embarkation of the troops. General Hardinge starts on Saturday, and will be accompanied by Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, and the Honourable C. Colville, Aide-de-Camp. His Excellency, who commanded the Meerut Division before assuming command of the Bombay Army, will doubtless recognise many old friends among the Staff and regiments from Bengal, and will enjoy the bustle and stir of such a large body of troops embarking.

Training is going on briskly in Poona, and it is a pleasant sight to see the horses take their morning gallops round the course. The races this year will be as well filled as ever. Now that the heavy rains are over, the river is resorted to again, and the various fours are beginning to practise together; and as for dances, they seem to be more numerous this year than ever. The Aides'-de-camp dance, which was unavoidably postponed, is to take place on the 30th; the Native Infantry regiments of the garrison are going to give a dance; the Staff are going to follow suit; and there are half a dozen more entertainments of the kind talked about. So that even the most ardent lovers of dancing find they have as much as they could wish of their favourite pursuit. Cricket flourishes again in full vigour, and the drawing for partners in the forthcoming lawn-tennis tournament has taken place; so that anyone who goes in for everything that is doing this season must be young and strong.

THE BISHOP AND THE DIVORCE LAW.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Bishop Mylne's flock, if one may infer anything from the letters which have appeared in your paper, are not disposed to submit to his teaching in the matter of divorce, and surely not unreasonably. They are members of a Parliamentary Church: of a church in which the laity represented by Parliament determine what portions of the Christian Tradition, doctrinal or ritual, are binding on Englishmen. It is emphatically the *national* Church. What the English kings and Parliaments of the sixteenth century did was to make the nation supreme in ecclesiastical matters, and to reduce the power of the "spirituality" to the shadow of a shade. The series of political acts and events called the English Reformation meant this, or they meant nothing. I do not of course for one moment deny that moral causes co-operated in that great and lamentable issue. The Catholic Church is supernaturally protected by the promise of her Divine Head from doctrinal error. But her rulers and members have no such protection against moral corruption and sin. They are responsible for the use they make of divine grace, and too often they have miserably abused it. The Catholic Church in the sixteenth and fifteenth centuries was unquestionably disfigured by the grossest practical abuses. Her rulers were often shamefully neglectful of their duty. The great schism which so deeply compromised the moral energies of Christendom is only intelligible to a pious mind when it is viewed as a chastisement for the sins of those who had been unfaithful to their trust. A Catholic can therefore understand, and partly forgive, the mistaken zeal of many who in that age in good faith opposed the Church, and sealed their convictions with their blood. But he can have no feelings but feelings of contempt for the English bishops and priests who so tamely permitted an imperious despot and his servile and greedy Parliaments to destroy the spiritual inheritance of their fathers. Since those unhappy years the English Church has been in very truth the simple creature of the State. By her entire separation from the centre of unity, from the ancient source and cradle of her faith, she forfeited every claim to spiritual independence. She has none of those claims to respect which the popular Calvinistic Church of Scotland has, which has sometimes withstood, with the spirit of a Hildebrand, the encroachments of worldly tyrants. She is, in the judgment of a Catholic, then most worthy of respect when she sets an example of obedience to the law, and labours modestly and faithfully in that sphere of duty which the English nation has assigned to her.

A Catholic need say that her labours have here been ineffectual. She has preserved with signal success in the hearts of the English people a respect for certain portions of the Christian Tradition and the inspired Scriptures. She has inculcated many useful virtues. She has perhaps preserved the recollection of Catholic authority, and the august idea of a Teaching Church. But there is one thing she cannot do. She cannot herself teach. She cannot impose on the understandings of Englishmen a single doctrine which they have made up their minds to reject. The whole sacramental system is gone. There is no one sacrament on which her Episcopate could unite to instruct their flocks. Their want of unanimity would appear the moment they passed from remote generalities. Bishop Mylne cannot deny the truth of this representation, and perhaps he will one day discover that the Anglican Church has been as faithless a guardian of every other sacrament as she has been of the sacrament of matrimony. It is idle to appeal to this or that rubric or canon. A Church must be judged by deeds, not words. In my lifetime the Anglican Church has practically abandoned the doctrine of baptismal grace and the sacramental character of marriage. On these subjects an Anglican priest or bishop may in fact hold and teach whatever doctrine he pleases.

History shows that every Episcopal Church which has separated itself from the representative of him to whom our Lord gave the office of "strengthener of the brethren" has fallen under the tyranny of the State. A National Church, like the Churches of Russia or England, in which the lay power is supreme, can never be a living branch of the Catholic Church. The Russian Church possesses indeed a true priesthood and the grace of the sacraments, though she possesses them in schism. It is doubtful whether the Anglican Church possesses either. Certainly a Catholic when he mourns over the many scandals and infirmities of the Elizabethan Church must wish to think that she is less guilty than she seems to be, and has not deliberately compromised what in fact has never been committed to her keeping. The arguments for divorce on the ground of social utility and moral expedience are so strong and plausible that no Catholic will be disposed to censure hastily the conduct of Anglican prelates for never opposing Bills for divorces in the House of Lords. They had neither the instincts, the habits, nor the convictions of Catholic bishops. But it is not so easy to form the same charitable judgment of those who disown the name and idea of Protestantism, and profess to value Catholic principles more than life itself, and yet betray them by their deeds. The Acts of Parliament which recognised divorce and imposed on the English clergy the duty of marrying divorced persons over-rule or modify all other regulations imposed by the same authority. An Anglican bishop who claims to obey only those laws which harmonise with his own interpretations of Scripture and the Prayer-book, or with ecclesiastical canons passed by royal permission three hundred years ago, and which have long been a dead letter, is therefore in a false position, and has as little title to the name of Anglican as he has to that of Catholic. This is the universal judgment of mankind outside Bishop Mylne's own party circle. Which is most likely to be right? *Securus judicat orbis terrarum.*

CATHEDRA PETRI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day your correspondent, "Audi Alteram Partem," says, "I cannot undertake to deal with writers who, like "Common Sense" in your issue of Wednesday, lay down the law with a certainty that is assuredly begotten of ignorance."

This is surely hard upon me. If I am in error, ought not your correspondent, as a good Christian, (may I venture to add, as a good clergyman?) to deal with me, and deal faithfully? If he will not enlighten me, I must be content to grope in the dark.

And yet I seem to myself to see clearly enough. Your correspondent's signature, "Audi Alteram Partem," indicates that he knows a little Latin. Has he even heard of the common legal maxim for the construction of statutes, "*Expressio unius est exclusio alterius?*" Does it not follow from that maxim, beyond all question, that when the law expressly says, "No clergyman shall be compelled to solemnise the marriage of any person whose former marriage has been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery," it implies that he can be compelled to solemnise the marriage of any other person. If your correspondent still entertains doubt on the point, let him follow the Bishop's example, and take counsel's opinion. On one point "Audi Alteram Partem" has perhaps the best of the argument. I forget whether it was I, or one of your other correspondents, who pointed out that when the Bishop threatened to visit with censure and the withdrawal of his licence any clergyman who should remarry a person divorced for adultery, he acted in direct defiance of the law, which says that "no clergyman shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure for solemnizing the marriage of any such person." "Audi Alteram Partem" replies to this that at present the Bishop has only threatened, and that, if ever he carries out his threat, it will then be a question "whether the withdrawal of a clergyman's licence by the Bishop would be a penalty within the meaning of the section." "Audi Alteram Partem" shirks the word "censure," feeling, no doubt, that the section can only refer to *clerical* censure, inasmuch as other than Episcopal authorities act by punishment, and not by censure. But here, no doubt, "Audi Alteram Partem" has a legal maxim to help him. *De minimis non curat lex*; there are some things so insignificant that the law does not trouble itself about them. The Penal Code (section 95) states the rule in these terms: "Nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or that it is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm." It may be that "Audi Alteram Partem" has, in this manner, succeeded in showing that the Episcopal censure, in the withdrawal of the Episcopal licence, would not be an offence against the law, and that he has thus been able, to use his own term, "to emphasize the validity of the Bishop's position." But will not poor Bishop Mylne pray to be delivered from his friends?

Aug. 5. COMMON SENSE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In common, doubtless, with many of your readers, I have read the "Pastoral" which has recently been fulminated by the Bishop of Bombay, regarding the remarriage of divorced persons, with interest not unmingled with surprise. From an ecclesiastical point of view the arguments he uses in support of his case are to a certain extent deserving of attention; on the other hand, no one but the most rabid partisan can assert that there is not a good deal to be said on the other side; and I may remark, parenthetically, as showing that the opinions of this high dignitary are open to conviction, that a practical proof of a change in his Lordship's views regarding matrimony in general would seem to be afforded in the presence in Bombay society of a lady whom everyone was delighted to welcome. The point, however, to which I would wish to draw attention is this. Is a Bishop, a Government servant, justified in openly inciting his subordinates to defy the law, and in publicly intimidating those chaplains serving within his Diocese, also Government servants, who are prepared to carry out what is, as the Bishop admits, a perfectly legal act, *i.e.*, the marriage of divorced persons? This question, I submit, can only be answered in the negative. If either the Bishop, or any of his clergy, have conscientious scruples in carrying out the law of the land, there is one clear course open to them, viz., to resign their positions as Government servants. If, as the Bishop would have us believe, the law of God is in conflict with the law under the authority of which he draws his pay, then he is evidently in a false position from which he should, if he has the courage of his opinions, extricate himself as speedily as possible. Failing any such action on his part, the Government would do well to consider whether his Lordship's recent eminently uncharitable and indiscreet utterance is consistent with the retention of his present appointment as one of their salaried servants.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to "Audi Alteram Partem's" letter in your issue of the 1st instant, the question arises, Can a Bishop force the consciences of his subordinates, who, *alike with him*, have the option of marrying, or refusing to marry, people of the class mentioned in the late Pastoral Letter of the Bishop of your city? If the law of the country recognized the prelatic conscience as the lumped-up consciences of the Diocesan clergy, why have the latter any option given to them in the matter under notice? If a Bishop can control the action of his subordinates in this comparatively small matter, how is it that an Evangelical Prelate cannot stop the heterodox preaching and practices—from his point of view—in connection with the Lord's Supper, on the part of those clergymen who call themselves sacrificing priests, and invite their congregations to partake of the actual flesh and blood of the Redeemer, as presented to them in the unaltered elements of bread and wine, and *vice versâ*?

The position of the Protestant Church, in relation to the Papacy, mainly turns upon the doctrine of the "real presence," and yet Bishops of the high and low churches alike are unable to control the ministrations of the refractory ministers and priests under their respective control.

PURBLIND.

Hyderabad, Aug. 3.

THE PENSIONS OF THE DISBANDED CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg you will spare a small space of your journal for the following grievance:—

It is now over four months since some members of the Preventive Service were affected by the reductions, and over one-and-a-half month since the major portion were thrown out, and yet there are no signs of our getting the bonus to which we are entitled for loss of appointment.

Some who were affected were fortunate enough to obtain employment immediately, but, as all could not be provided for during the monsoon, I dare say many will be compelled to borrow money at ruinous interest to keep the kettle boiling.

I see we are not to receive any benefits other than the bare month's pay for each completed year's service. This being the case, we have nothing grand to look forward to, and all the more reason for grumbling at not being settled with ere this. I trust this will meet the eye of the Accountant-General, and that he will see our papers are passed with all possible speed. I am sure all will be grateful.

L.

THE OLD MAJOR ON THE NEW REGULATIONS FOR RETIRING AT 52.

Have you seen the new order, the last but not least,
Of the many queer pranks that they play in the East?
I can't understand it a bit, can you,
Why we're placed on the shelf at fifty-two?

Is it owing to climate, or owing to pegs,
That so many stout fellows get bowled off their legs?
And when one looks back, are there many or few
Of our chums who have lived to be fifty-two?

There was jovial Dick Whistler, as thirsty a soul
As ever hob-nobbed o'er a friendly punch-bowl;
T'was a theory of Dick's that since life's but a span
It's true wisdom to drink as much as we can.

Well, well, he's been dead now this many a day,
And so has Tom Hardy the blithesome and gay;
—Loved by men and by women, he died, as we know,
With his sword in his hand, and his face to the foe.

And then there was Jones—Harry Jones of the Twelfth,
As strong as a bull, and the picture of health;
But twelve hours ill,—how it thrilled through us all
When we heard the band playing the dead march in "Saul."

Not eighteen years old was our latest-joined Griff
Who home from shikaring was borne stark and stiff;
And we thought it hard lines it was he, not another,
And that death might have spared the poor boy to his mother.

But what need to go on? I might talk until late
Of the many good fellows knocked under by Fate:
They were loved by the gods—if the old saying's true—
And they tarried not here to be fifty-two.

Better luck to ourselves now the new order's out,
Let us knock off odd pegs, and mind what we're about;
For a general court-martial will try the man who
Henceforward dare die till he's fifty-two.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, August 4.—A further more considerable fall in the barometer, exceeding one-tenth, has occurred since yesterday in the Punjab, and the western half of the North-West Provinces. A smaller fall is reported in the remainder of Northern India, except the Central Provinces and Guzerat, where the barometer is steady or rising. Consequently west or north-west winds have set in over the region of the greatest fall. The hills are much clouded. In the plains the cloud is in proportion low, and there is little or no rain. Heavy rain is falling at Deesa. A high west wind is blowing at Surat, and

resolution passed with reference to him on his departure for Europe.

Dr. Pesikaka was elected a member of the society under rule VI.

A paper was then read by Dr. Sakaram Arjoon entitled "Our Water-supply chemically and microscopically considered." The paper was a very exhaustive one and was listened to with much interest, and gave rise to a discussion the outcome of which was a general conclusion that the water-supply of Bombay could not be considered as complete till it provided 35 gallons per head. The next paper was "Notes on a case of Myeltoma of the Foot extending to the Abdominal Symphatics," by Surgeon-Major Bainbridge, which was followed by "Notes on a case of Spirillum or Relapsing Fever," by Dr. Cody.

The meeting was then adjourned.

POONA HOG-HUNTING CHASES.

THESE races will be held near Kirkee on Thursday, 7th September, 1882.

STEWARDS.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Hon'ble Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I.; Major General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., and Colonel J. Hills, C.B.

COMMITTEE.—Colonel Burnett, D.A.G.; Captain French, R. A.; Captain Beaver, R. A.; Major St. Paul, R. B.; A. Jardine, Esq. Hony. Secretary—Major Mansel.

TALLY-HO STAKES.—About Rs. 300 added. A steeplechase for Arabs and country-breds. Country-breds, 12 stone, Arabs 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Winners on the flat or across country, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles.

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—About Rs. 500 added. A steeplechase for all horses. Walers 12 st. 7 lbs., C.B.'s 11st., Arabs 10 st. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., thrice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of any race, value Rs. 500 and over, 7lbs. extra; twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 16. About 3 miles.

THE DECCAN CHASE.—About Rs. 250, for Arabs and country-bred ponies. Arabs 11-7, C. B.'s 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 4 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5. About 1½ miles.

THE MERCHANT'S PURSE.—About Rs. —, presented by the merchants of Poona. A steeplechase for all galloways. Weight, 14 hands to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of a race, value Rs. 500, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs.; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 5.

THE HIE-OVER CHASE.—About Rs. 150 for Arab and C.-B. ponies. 13 hands and under. Arabs 11-7, country-breds 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

RULES.

1. The Chases to be run under the G. N. H. Rules, except where otherwise provided for.
2. All owners entering horses must subscribe one gold mohur to the funds.
3. Horses and ponies running to be *bona fide* the property of officers on full pay in the Army, Navy or Civil Services, covenanted and uncovenanted.
4. The decision of the Stewards to be final on all points.
5. Four horses in *bona fide* separate interests must start with a view to win, or the added money will not be given.
6. Any one riding over the course after it is closed will be prohibited from running a horse.
7. Five per cent. deducted from each lottery and pari mutuel to go to the fund.
8. Entries to close on 1st September. Colours to be sent with entries.
9. Gentlemen riders in every race.
10. All horses and ponies that have to be measured are to be at the Veterinary School at 4 P.M. on September 1. Certificates of measurements only taken of the current year.
11. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.
12. Owners and riders will be shown over the course the morning of the races at 7 A.M.
13. Settling on the 10th at 4 P.M. at the Gymkhana shed.

J. D. MANSEL, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

PUBLIC OPINION OF THE BISHOP'S PASTORAL.

(Bombay Guardian.)

LAST Sunday morning, at St. Thomas Cathedral, the Bishop of Bombay, in place of the usual sermon, sought the edification of his audience by reading to them *ex cathedra* a pastoral on "the Church of England and the Imperial Divorce Law." The pastoral was really a Philippic against any clergyman of the Church of England who might be disposed to perform a marriage, one of the parties in which had been divorced from a previous partner. [illegible] the Romish view that marriage, [illegible] Church, is indissoluble in [illegible] parties can, under any [illegible] the lifetime of [illegible] laws of God [illegible] but the [illegible] The [illegible] any mo[illegible] may take the [illegible] parties with whom [illegible] much opposed to the laxi[illegible] is. They claim to be guided [illegible] ing that adultery justifies divo[illegible] remarriage. The decree that they two [illegible] flesh, is virtually violated when adulte[illegible] place. The Bishop considered first the la[illegible] England and India, and deplored the fact that marriages of divorced persons were allowed. Passing to the Prayer-Book, he finds there a prayer indicating the indissolubility of marriages. Finally, he considers Christ's teaching. To our apprehension the Bishop tortures Scripture. He begins by quoting the words "He that marrieth her that is put away, doth commit adultery," and taking the words to be absolute and unconditioned, says that the law of England is very wrong in permitting any marriage with a divorced woman. But the words are conditioned upon those that precede them to which are these: "Whosoever shall put away his wife except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery." These words contemplate two cases; one the case of a man who puts away his wife for fornication; the other, that of a man who puts away his wife for some interior cause; and the words that follow refer to this latter case.

Ma[illegible] *gospel is an* abbreviation of that of Mathew. In reporting the words of our Lord Mark puts the condemnation in its absolute form, as the correction of the prevalent evil was the great thing at that time. But the Bishop says that Matthew's Gospel was for the Jews and Mark's for the Christians, and that Christians are under obligation to obey the precept in the form given by Mark, rather than that which is given by Matthew. We are sorry to see that Bishop Mylne is willing rather to lessen the authority of Matthew's Gospel for Christians, than to let go the advantage to his argument thus obtained. In the Sermon on the Mount addressed to disciples, Christ has the same prohibition with the same exception. Further, the Bishop thinks the words "except for fornication" probably mean fornication committed before marriage. This seems to us a very strained interpretation. To convey this idea would require a different form of words altogether.

We are persuaded that the law on the subject as laid down by our Lord, conceding one adequate reason for divorce, would tend much more to morality and the maintenance of the sanctity of marriage than a law of absolute prohibition.

At the close of this Pastoral the Bishop announced that a divorced person remarrying is debarred with his wife from coming to the Lord's Supper, in his diocese, and that no clergyman of his diocese can perform such a marriage without losing his license.

Our chief reason for noticing this so fully, is that the fundamental question seems to be this: Does authority belong to Christ or to the Church?

(Pioneer.)

WE presume that the Bishop of Bombay has had some concrete reason for composing the pastoral letter which we reprinted yesterday. Dr. Mylne has not established a great reputation in his diocese for wisdom, as men count it, but he has, we should imagine, discretion enough not to have stirred up gratuitously such unpleasant waters. There is a particular class of theological mind which is infallibly attracted to all that is subordinate, obscure—we might almost say unprofitable—in Christianity. The influence of this spirit—the universal spirit of Christian theologists during several centuries—is too evident in the letter and attitude with [illegible] Dr. Mylne insists on an irreconcilable differ[illegible]tween the religious and the secular law on [illegible]int as the re-marriage of the divorced. [illegible] point, which is of such paramount im[illegible] his eyes, has a very limited interest to [illegible]ge. The number of divorces is still [illegible] comparison with the number of [illegible]ll remain so until society is too [illegible]within the cure of Priest or [illegible] the letter itself, we cannot [illegible]w would we in this place [illegible]grounds upon which Dr. [illegible]cruples are based. The [illegible]st be left to the divinity [illegible]tter, as it stands, is this [illegible]y persons either of [illegible]y refuse to do so [illegible], of course, alter [illegible]is "unflinching [illegible] law, as the [illegible]stood it," and [illegible]ich belongs [illegible]annot en[illegible]y to re[illegible]ome in [illegible]alifica[illegible]ge that [illegible]ose that [illegible]y in this [illegible] in saying [illegible]ecessarily [illegible]n on read[illegible]y on the [illegible]igregatio[illegible]and w[illegible]n [illegible]ach [illegible]ordinary [illegible]al rule of [illegible]cious quies[illegible]ords on the [illegible]t few who [illegible]tablished [illegible]e public [illegible]uselves, [illegible]ncern[illegible]ware [illegible]ment [illegible]an [illegible]d

on this one point, he must be correct in all. On such matters of purely personal opinion or interpretation is a mere waste of time to argue with a cleric of any persuasion. But the Bishop of Bombay on this occasion went far beyond the mere discussion or the interpretation of texts according to his own ideas, and if he acts up to his expressed intentions may find that much as he affects to despise the law he is still not beyond its reach. * * * A few years ago in England a person who had been refused admission to the Lord's Table by the Vicar of a parish for an offence which was against the law, brawling in Church, brought an action for damaging his character against the Clergyman and recovered damages. And should the Bishop of Bombay or any of his Clergy refuse to admit a divorced person who is legally remarried, to the Lord's Table, they will find that they also have rendered themselves liable in a Court of law. On the whole, therefore, we are disposed to agree with the *Bombay Gazette* in its remarks on this wonderful production, that considering the position of the Bishop as a paid servant of a State Church as established by law, it is "a three-fold outrage," on the law of the land, on the consciences of the "faithful laity" to whom the Bishop professed to be speaking, and on the ordinary decencies of private life."

THE WAR EXPENSES.

THE *Rast Goftar*:—In what proportion India will be saddled with the expenses of the Indian contingent remains to be seen. The limit must be fixed as then we shall be able to know how far we are liable to be called upon to pay. Lord Hartington's statements, that it was advisable to proclaim to the world that England has full confidence in her Indian army must be considered as highly complimentary to ourselves. The utterances of the minister must be carefully recorded as they show that the present Ministry acknowledge their error of having once ridiculed the idea of sending troops to Malta. But all these compliments cost dear. The question raised by the *Bombay Gazette* that it is a doubtful policy to set aside the opinions of the responsible Viceroy in matters of vital importance is worthy of serious consideration. The Viceroy's hesitation to spare the Indian Army for foreign service is natural. We are quite recently emerging from the crushing burden of the Afghan war, when this unforeseen blow promises to land us in a further financial muddle.

THE *Indian Spectator*:—Considerable relief was caused by the information this week that the Government of India have protested against the entire expenses of the outgoing Contingent being charged to the Indian Exchequer. This timely remonstrance does honour to Lord Ripon's Government. Even a Ministry like the present going to war will not scruple, it now appears, to obtain money by unconstitutional men, but then alone can we appreciate the blessing of having a Viceroy ever anxious to prevent injustice in any shape to be done to this unhappy country. India will cheerfully pay her share of the expenses—let the Colonies do their duty. A demand for more than that is a violation of recognised principle, and is sure to be construed into direct spoliation.

THE *Bombay Chronicle*:—We confess we cannot admit at all the force of the objections urged by some of our native contemporaries against the decision of the British Ministry to charge the cost of the Indian contingent required for service in Egypt to the revenues of India. The plain fact of the case is that the maintenance of good government, order, and tranquillity in the dominions of the Khedive of Egypt is as important to the security of the trade passing through that country between the East and the West as any other element affecting the same, that it is as much the interest of India as of England to take care that nothing untoward, arising from the misconduct of any power or party or from the intrigues and machinations of any man or set of men in or out of Egypt, should happen tending to any prolonged or permanent disturbance in the country, and that the two great countries more than any others on the face of this earth owe it to themselves to prevent and check everything appearing as likely to give rise to any such disturbance.

BENGAL.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S TOUR.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Thompson, left the Sealdah Station of the South Eastern Railway for Port Canning, yesterday (Wednesday) morning at half-past nine. The following compose the party who accompany His Honour on his tour on board the Rhotas, which vessel is at Port Canning expecting the Lieutenant-Governor and suite. Dr. and Mrs. Payne, Mr. Colman Macaulay, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Captain Schalch, Mr. Leving, and Mr. Barnes.—*Englishman.*

ARSENIC FOR DOGS.—An exceedingly good story reaches us from Durbhunga. Some one told the Maharajah that arsenic was an excellent tonic for dogs. Every one knows that His Highness has a magnificent kennel, over which no expense has been spared, and to which has lately been added a very handsome pair of bloodhounds. The officious friend omitted *in toto* to give the proportion of arsenic to be used, so the Maharajah sent down to the bazaar for some of that unfortunately too easily procurable poison, and mixing as he fondly thought an ordinary dose, had the uncomfortable shock of seeing the best part of his pack of foxhounds, including the new importations, in a very short time, succumb to the influence of this most potent persuader.—*Indigo Planters' Gazette.*

FORGED NOTES IN CIRCULATION.—A notice from the Commissioner of Paper Currency says:—[illegible] earliest attention to the fact that some [illegible] forged twenty rupee notes are in [illegible]sented to-day at the Currency [illegible] 0-8787222 and 0-8780881, and [illegible]nd crisp. The water-mark on [illegible]mitated. The only distinctions [illegible] to which I can draw attention [illegible] printing is not so clear as on real [illegible]some parts 'smudgy.' The word [illegible], in the date (19th July 1878) is [illegible]printed; (2) there is a dot directly [illegible]A of the signature "R. A. Sterne" [illegible] in the genuine signature the dot very [illegible]ows the A."—*Englishman.*

SUSPENSION OF PLEADERS.—Five pleaders who have been practising in the Presidency Small Cause Court were stopped from pleading by order of the Chief Judge in consequence of their having failed to comply with a notice published some time ago, requiring pleaders having mofussil certificates to present the same to the Clerk of the Court on or before the 20th July last. Babu O. C. Bose, pleader, yesterday applied to the Chief Judge on behalf of some of the pleaders for a copy of His Honour's order. The pleader said that he did not make the application in a hostile spirit, but the pleaders who had been suspended wished simply to obtain advice on the matter and to ascertain what their rights were. He did not think the Court had the power of suspending a pleader without giving him an opportunity of explaining why he had not complied with the order of the Court, and then the suspension must be confirmed by the High Court. His Honour said that he had not suspended the pleaders. He had the power under the Legal Practitioners Act to stop a pleader from practising until he produced his certificate. No doubt the pleaders had since sent in their certificates and their applications to be allowed to plead. Since they had taken their own time in attending to the order passed by him, His Honour would, when he found it convenient, make the necessary order that they be allowed to practise.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

S. I. RIFLE MEETING.—We understand that it is the intention of the Council to postpone the Rifle Meeting from 21st September to the 5th October next owing to the new Rifle ranges, which will not be completed before the latter date.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—There has been a good deal of promotion going on of late in the Madras Educational Department. Owing to the death of Mr. Evans in June, Dr. Duncan has become Principal of the Presidency College, and several seniors being at home Dr. Bradham has been appointed to act as Inspector of schools in Madras in the second grade.

OBITUARY.—We regret to have to record the death, from fever, on the 31st July, of Surgeon James Scott Dill, medical officer, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and Civil Surgeon of Mercara. The deceased entered the service in 1873, and was present with the 4th Regiment Native Infantry throughout the last Afghan Campaign. He was for several years previously in Coorg, where he gained the respect and esteem of all classes of the community by his kindness and attention to his duties. His death will be regretted by many friends there, and throughout the Presidency.—*Madras Mail.*

PROTECTION FROM FLOODS.—The protection of the town of Tinnevelly from floods has been considered by Government recently, and after the perusal of a report by Colonel J. Beatty, R. E., and a note by Colonel Hasted, R. E., the following order has been made:—"From the papers now submitted it appears that the previous orders of Government have been carried out, and that the only effective scheme for protecting the town of Tinnevelly from floods in the Kariselkulam Odai would cost Rs. 2,00,000, towards which the inhabitants of the town will not contribute. It is stated also that the inconvenience suffered by the inhabitants only occurs at intervals of some years; that it is not very serious; and it may probably be mitigated by the thorough repair of the tanks draining into the Odai, towards which steps have already been taken. Under these circumstances, the Government consider that it is unnecessary to take further action with a view to diverting the drainage, and hope that with the funds at the disposal of the Collector this year, much will be done towards putting the tanks which lie above the town into a safe condition."

N.-W PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

REPORTED EARTHQUAKE.—[illegible] at Amritsar on Monday [illegible] the earthquake was felt damage to property. [illegible]morning, and caused some it, but our informa[illegible]wo deaths are attributed to were caused.—*C*[illegible]t does not mention how they

THE EDUC[illegible]*cil and Military Gazette.*

Hunter, P[illegible]ATION COMMISSIONS.—The Hon. W. W. left La[illegible]resident of the Education Commission, Umr[illegible]ore yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon for [illegible]tsur. He spends a day there, and then goes on [illegible]Aligarh and the North-West Provinces.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DISBANDMENT OF A VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The Delhi correspondent of the *Simla Argus* writes:—"I hear orders have been received from Government to disband the Delhi Volunteer corps, on the 1st proximo. For many months past there has been so little interest shown in our local corps that its dissolution was fully expected. But it does seem a pity that with all its young men, Delhi cannot raise a Volunteer corps which would be a credit to the town."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your [illegible]air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The [illegible]exican Hair Renewer, "for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with[illegible]out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." [illegible]t makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promot[illegible]g the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the [illegible]nds are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE [illegible]ICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Per[illegible]rs every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale [illegible]Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon [illegible]on.

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[illegible] almost [illegible]
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[illegible] AND [illegible]
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